

BRITAIN HASN'T DECIDED TO ASK FOR ARBITRATION

Foreign-Office in London Says Announcement Was "Premature" and "Incorrect."

WAS DUE TO A MISTAKE

Statement Purporting To Be Official Issued by Two News Agencies Was Printed as Such.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, Sept. 4.—No diplomatic action has yet been taken by Great Britain with a view to invoking the provisions of the arbitration convention of 1908 by which any disputes between the United Kingdom and the United States are to be referred to The Hague.

Before any such step is taken both the Panama Canal bill and the memorandum in which President Taft defends the preference given to American coastwise shipping must be examined by the law officers of the crown. Their report will then be considered by the cabinet, which will determine what action shall be taken.

It may be pointed out, adds "The Daily Mail," that the contention that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is voided by the change of nationality of the territory through which the Panama Canal passes cannot be maintained. The treaty contains special provisions against just such an eventuality as the transfer of territory.

A great protest by the leading exponents of international law throughout the world against America's attitude is proposed by Professor Wilhelm Kaufmann, who occupies the chair of international law at the University of Berlin. Professor Kaufmann says it is in the most urgent interest of all seafaring nations that international law experts from all parts of the civilized world should unite their voices in declaring emphatically that the Panama Canal act is contrary to the provisions of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, as well as of the treaty of 1903 between the United States and Panama, and that from the viewpoint of international rights the act is intolerable.

"The Berliner Neueste Nachrichten" bemoans the probability that Europe is unable to unite in common action against America, and ventures the opinion that the American government is exploiting this state of affairs to the full.

London, Sept. 3.—A complete disavowal is given this morning by the British Foreign Office of the so-called "official announcement" that the British government will formally demand arbitration on the Panama Canal tolls question.

"The lines of action which lie before the British government are now being considered, and any announcement of the kind is premature."

This is the full text of the formal statement given out by the Foreign Office this morning in reply to requests for details as to the reported demand for arbitration.

In explanation of the publication of the report the officials of the Foreign Office said that in the first place it was wholly incorrect for no announcement of any sort had been made nor even decided upon by the British government.

The statement purporting to be official was issued by the Press Association and the Central News, two of the leading news agencies. It appeared at an hour when it was too late to obtain independent confirmation or denial, and all the London newspapers this morning printed it as a fact.

Instead of this being the case, however, the Panama Canal question remains in exactly the same position as it has occupied for some time. The government will in all probability propose its reference to the Court of Arbitration at The Hague, but the method of submitting it to that tribunal has not been decided upon.

The Foreign Office has been through-out outspoken in its conversations with representatives of the press in the statement that arbitration is the only possible course.

Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and other members of the British Cabinet have been scattered all over the United Kingdom and

the Continent ever since the Panama Canal bill became law, and in consequence there has not been any opportunity for the government to frame its programme.

It is possible that the government will await the result of the elections in the United States in the hope that the United States government may find a way afterward of meeting British wishes.

The basis of last evening's announcement was an informal private declaration made by an official of the Foreign Office to the reporters of two news agencies. The reporters thought it was intended to be an official announcement for publication, but the denial issued by the Foreign Office this morning shows that there was no such intention and that the official had no authority to make any such statement.

Some uncertainty existed at the Foreign Office this morning as to whether the announcement should be contradicted. A denial was sent out early in the morning, but later on the newspapers were requested to withhold its publication. A short time afterward the denial was reaffirmed and permitted to appear.

Berlin, Sept. 3.—The privileges accorded by the Panama Canal act to American vessels engaged in the coasting trade are a violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, according to Wilhelm Kaufmann, the well-known professor of international law at Berlin University.

In an article published in today's "Berliner Tageblatt," in which the professor deals point by point with the controversy, he says that in many respects the United States is entitled to impose compensatory dues or exclude entirely the ships of nations which pay subsidies, and thus violate the conditions of entire equality provided for by the treaty. The exclusion of railroad-owned shipping is, he says, justified, because those vessels are practically subsidized.

Washington, Sept. 3.—Three separate and distinct lines of action are open to the British government in dealing with the problem raised by the passage of the Panama Canal tolls act. It is assumed here that it is because there is more than one available avenue by which the British Foreign Office can seek relief that it has announced that the notice of an appeal for arbitration is premature.

President Taft has indicated one method by which the problem may be attacked. Congress, however, did not think well of the suggestion. That was to include in the act a provision giving jurisdiction to American courts to pass upon whether the act constituted a discrimination against British shipping in violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. This suggestion may yet be adopted at another session of Congress.

Another means of dealing with the British grievance would be to allow any British ship owner to test under existing law before any United States court his right to use the canal under the treaty on terms of equality with American ship owners. Chairman Adamson, of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and many Senators and other Representatives have declared that if British rights have been infringed there was already a remedy in the statutes.

The last avenue of relief is arbitration, though many publicists have held that owing to change of sovereignty over the Canal Zone and other events developed since the Hay-Pauncefote treaty Great Britain has no actual right to demand arbitration.

As the canal cannot be opened for a year and a half there will be ample time for the British Foreign Office to decide which method of relief shall be employed.

Possibility of complications with Great Britain and other maritime nations over the operation of the Panama Canal was anticipated at the session of Congress just ended by the House Interstate Commerce Committee, which introduced a bill in the dying hours of the session abrogating the "free tolls" provision, which is virtually the only phase of the new law to which any objection is made. The bill, which will be called up when Congress reconvenes in December, is said to have the approval not only of the majority of the House Committee, but also unofficially of a majority of the Senate committee. The measure would repeal absolutely the clause giving free passage through the canal to ships of American register in the coastwise trade.

An attempt was made in the Senate to include also American ships trading with foreign countries, but so much opposition was raised that the provision was stricken out in the conference between the two houses.

The grant of free tolls to coastwise vessels was not made by the House Committee, but was put through the House itself by a narrow margin and accepted by the Senate. Leaders in the House, where the Panama Canal bill originated, are confident that the amendment will pass. They feel, also, that the Senate will agree.

PANAMA MAKES AMENDS

Police Captain Responsible for Assaults Dismissed.

Washington, Sept. 3.—Mr. Dodge, the American Minister to Panama, has finally obtained some measure of satisfaction from the government of that country for the maltreatment of a number of Americans by the Panama police. In response to his demand the chief of police, Quintero, tendered his resignation several days ago and left Panama under an assumed name for Guayaquil. Today the State Department was informed that Police Captain Delarosa, who had refused to resign, had been separated from the service by order of his government.

Minister Dodge's demand for the dismissal of these officers was based on impartial investigations of no fewer than four different cases, running back as far as July 4 last, where American citizens had been beaten, shot or stabbed on the slightest pretext or none at all by the Panama police.

Mr. Dodge will leave Panama on Thursday for the United States. The minister had been delaying his projected trip North until President Roosevelt complied with his demands.

BRUCE ISMAY TESTIFIES
Gives Evidence in U. S. Suit to Dissolve Shipping Trust.

Liverpool, Sept. 3.—J. Bruce Ismay, head of the International Mercantile Marine Company, terminated today his testimony before Charles E. Pickett, master in the inquiry instituted by the United States to take evidence in connection with the American government's suit to dissolve the alleged shipping trust.

The examination of Mr. Ismay was private, and his testimony will not be disclosed until it is reported to the United States Court in New York. The examination of Mr. Ismay ends the work of Mr. Pickett here.

U. S. NAVY REOPENS NICARAGUAN RAILWAY

Admiral Southerland Re-establishes Communication Between Corinto and Managua.

AMERICANS ARE IN DANGER

British Government Makes Appeal for Protection of Its Subjects—Fear of Famine and Pestilence in Granada.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Sept. 3.—Railway and telegraphic communication between Corinto and Managua has been re-established by United States Marines, and the American forces are now in control of the situation in Nicaragua from the west coast to the capital, according to Rear Admiral William H. H. Southerland, who is in command.

The trains are being operated under the supervision of Marines, and the railroad line is under adequate patrol, so that further serious disturbances are not expected by officials of the Department of State and the Navy Department. Colonel Pendleton, in command of 750 Marines, who landed at Corinto today from the cruiser California, will be dispatched with a heavy force to Managua to open the southern extremity of the railroad to Granada.

The supply ships Prometheus and Glacier, which arrived at Corinto from San Francisco a day or two ago, have proceeded northward to Amapala, on the Gulf of Fonseca. This is the cable station beyond the Nicaraguan territorial limits, and only a day's run from Corinto, where the American fleet is making its station. It is believed that better communication by cable will be established by this route than by way of San Juan del Sur.

Three-fourths of Road Disabled. Practically all of the bridges between Corinto and the town of Nakarote, eighteen miles from the capital, have been destroyed, so that three-fourths of the railroad is disabled.

The force of Marines, 750 strong, being brought to Corinto by the cruiser California, will start tomorrow for Managua, making a total American force of 1,500 there. Colonel Pendleton will open up the southern extremity of the railroad to Granada.

In dispatches to the State Department Minister Weitzel declares that conditions are worse, and that there is still grave danger to Americans. He states that the situation in Granada is particularly bad, and that there is a possibility of famine and pestilence. The inhabitants, he says, are in favor of constitutional government, but have been terrorized by General Mena, who holds the fort and military supplies, and has brought about a condition of abject suffering.

Minister Weitzel also reports that President Diaz has sent a force of federal troops to Matagalpa, which is about eighty miles east of Managua, to protect foreign interests. There has been much concern over the safety of about 125 Americans living at that point. The British government also has made an appeal for the protection of its subjects at that place.

General Mena's violating of the truce which had been arranged through the Salvadorean Minister has so incensed President Diaz that he has refused to enter into another armistice. The Carazo peace commission has abandoned its efforts and returned to Costa Rica.

Red Cross to Supply Food.

The American Red Cross today allowed \$1,000 for the purchase of food supplies for the suffering people in Nicaragua. Through the State Department the Red Cross has received reports telling of almost unbearable conditions facing the non-combatants in the present rebellion. At the present stage it appears from the reports that fighting hunger is an even harder battle than a siege at the hands of the rebels.

The first part of last month the Red Cross allowed \$1,000 for the purchase of supplies for use in Nicaragua, but the scarcity of money and food in the republic, coupled with the failure of crops, made the amount of supplies bought with this money look small when the number of persons to be fed was considered. The supplies were bought from the government commissary on the Panama Canal zone.

A continuance of the present famine conditions is likely to aggravate the rebellious state of affairs already existing in Nicaragua. To avoid this it is believed the Red Cross and the State Department will do all in their power to alleviate the suffering on account of the scarcity of money and food.

San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, Sept. 3 (Delayed).—Fifty American Marines reached Managua today. Rear Admiral Southerland, commander in chief of the United States Pacific fleet, controls the situation. American naval contingents are garrisoning the principal towns along the railroad. The rebels have suspended operations.

A detachment of Marines from Corinto reached Leon on Sunday. The populace showed evidences of indignation at the coming of the Americans, but their leaders kept them well in hand. At the small towns along the railroad from Corinto to Leon the people generally were friendly to the Americans. At numerous points the Marines found the road impassable and were forced to build bridges. The United States cruiser Denver is lying at anchor here.

BARS CHINA FROM TIBET

England Refuses Passage to Mission Sent by Republic.

Calcutta, Sept. 3.—British officials on the frontier of Tibet are watching closely the intercourse of the Chinese with the Tibetans. They refused today at Darjiling to permit the passage across the Tibetan border of a mission claiming to represent the Chinese Republic.

The party arrived at the British post last week, carrying credentials from the Chinese agent at Calcutta, but these are suspected to be forgeries. It is believed the members of the mission are Mongolians whose object is to arrange an alliance between Mongolia and Tibet.

OUTLOOK GOOD FOR PEACE.

Constantinople, Sept. 3.—The Turkish peace "conversations" have been temporarily suspended, some of the points raised by the Italian delegates in their conference with the Turks in Switzerland requiring examination by the Porte. The opinion that an ultimate understanding will be reached is hopefully expressed in official circles here.

KAISER IN SWITZERLAND

German Emperor Welcomed by President of Republic.

WILL ATTEND MANOEUVRES

All Well Known Anarchists Imprisoned Until After Imperial Visitor's Departure.

Zurich, Sept. 3.—Emperor William arrived this evening from Berlin to attend the Swiss manoeuvres, which begin tomorrow. His majesty was received at the station by Dr. L. F. Feller, President of Switzerland, a delegation of the Federal Council, high military officers and the local authorities. After the presentation ceremonies and an inspection of the guard of honor, Emperor William obligingly posed for photographers and moving picture operators.

Then, entering an open carriage with President Feller, his majesty was driven to the celebrated Villa Wessendonek, at one time the residence of Richard Wagner and where "Tristan und Isolde" was composed. The villa was placed at the disposal of the Emperor by the Rietler family, its present owners.

All along the route from the railroad station to the villa large crowds cheered the imperial visitor, who appeared greatly gratified at his reception.

This evening President Feller gave a banquet to the Emperor, at which the latter had the opportunity of meeting the members of the Swiss government and the military chiefs of the republic.

Intense interest is being manifested in the visit, for this will be the first time that a foreign ruler has ever attended the Swiss manoeuvres. The Emperor conceived the idea of coming to Switzerland for this purpose five years ago, but his engagements always compelled him to postpone the trip. He is desirous of studying the practical results obtained by the Swiss army under its short annual training of six weeks, and it is understood that if he is satisfied with it he possibly will reduce the German military service to a term of two years.

The Swiss military authorities are cognizant of this, and deprecate the idea that the manoeuvres will be "show manoeuvres," declaring that they will be held under the same conditions as in other years.

However, Emperor William's presence here has drawn a large attendance of military attaches from foreign nations, who usually are somewhat neglectful in their attendance upon the Swiss manoeuvres. The United States is represented by Colonel Frank A. Edwards (retired), who is accompanied by General Count von Waldersee, a personal friend of the Emperor. The imperial suite includes the landscape artist Hans Brochard, who will make sketches of the Swiss scenes visited by his majesty. These sketches will be placed in the imperial album at Posen.

The Swiss socialist leaders are hostile to the visit of the German Emperor, but inasmuch as they think it will help foster more extensive trade relations between Germany and Switzerland they counsel that a "passive reception" be given him. Extraordinary police precautions have been taken to avoid any anarchist incident. All well known anarchists have been locked up and will be kept imprisoned until after the Emperor's departure. Swiss and German detectives are co-operating in guarding the Emperor from harm.

LIEUT. MONTAGU GOES FREE

Not Guilty of Killing Englishman in Constantinople.

Constantinople, Sept. 3.—Lieutenant Herbert G. Montagau, formerly of the British army, who was charged with the murder of a Manchester merchant named Dayan in a hotel here on August 11, was tried today by a jury made up of five British residents and acquitted. His acquittal was due in a large part to his own testimony.

Lieutenant Montagau formerly was connected with the 5th Fusiliers. Patrons of the hotel where Dayan met his death heard a pistol shot the night of August 11 and saw Montagau, partly dressed, run from the room and into the street. He was arrested, but declared that Dayan had been killed accidentally. It was largely owing to the statement of Lieutenant Montagau, who, at the time, was acting as a correspondent for a London newspaper, that the reports of atrocities on the natives of Tripoli by the Italian troops gained wide currency some nine months ago. His dispatches described cases of alleged indiscriminate slaughter of Arab women and children and other acts of barbarity on the part of the Italians.

MANY KILLED IN MINE
Death List at Lens Mine Explosion May Reach 37.

Lens, France, Sept. 3.—Thirty-seven coal miners are believed to have been killed by an explosion of fire damp this afternoon in the Clarence colliery, near Bruay, in the Department du Nord.

Seventy-three men were working in the pit at the time.

Rescue operations were started at once, but the work proved most difficult, as the passages of the mine were filled with a dense black vapor and the walls were continually collapsing.

Up to midnight the rescuers had taken out three dead bodies and twenty-three living miners. All those rescued alive were fearfully burned. Only ten miners, who were working near the mouth of the shaft, escaped uninjured.

To-night crowds of relatives and friends of the men entombed in the mine are pressing about the gates of the colliery, hoping against hope.

Although the rescuers have not relinquished their task of getting into the mine, the further they penetrate it the more choked up they find the passages, showing that the explosion was a terrific one. The entombed men were working in a remote part of the pit, and officials of the mine believe that it will be impossible to save any of them.

CANADIAN LINER AGROUND.

Montreal, Sept. 3.—The Canadian Pacific Railway steamer Lake Champlain, bound for this port from Liverpool, with passengers and general cargo, went aground to-night on the south shore opposite Dominion Park, about five miles below the city. There is no danger to passengers or ship.

FALSE MUSHROOMS KILL SEVEN.

Posen, Prussia, Sept. 3.—Seven persons are dead and four more dying, as a result of eating poisonous fungi gathered as mushrooms, today. All the victims were employed on a neighboring estate, and were members of two families which have been virtually destroyed.

U. S. CITIZENS ROBBED

Mexican Rebels Threaten 2,000 Americans at Cananea.

OROZCO CAPTURES OJINAGA

Campa's Men Out Wires Leading from Big Mining Camp to Nogales.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Sept. 3.—All reports received by the War Department today from the Mexican border are to the effect that conditions are getting worse and that more American property is being looted by the rebels.

At Cananea there are two thousand unprotected Americans, the Mexican government having removed the entire garrison. Brigadier General Walter S. Schuyler, who was detailed to the frontier to make a personal investigation of the situation, reports that the Americans at Cananea are at the mercy of the rebels, and are without sufficient arms and ammunition to protect themselves in the event of an attack. Telegraph wires and railroads have been damaged by the rebels, and communication with the place is almost impossible.

The Department of State is in receipt of several dispatches about raids by General Campa's men in Northern Mexico. Horses and provisions were taken from the ranch at Natabi, situated twenty miles west of Yzabel. Another raid occurred at a ranch fifteen miles south of Naco, belonging to the Cananea Cattle Company, who are opening fire on the cowboys, who fled to Naco. Two of the cowboys, named Oscar Sims and Roy Adams, are missing. Seventy horses were stolen. Property worth \$1,000 was also taken from the San Pedro ranch.

General Campa's men are reported to have burned ten bridges and cut all the telegraph wires between Nogales and Cananea. The federal forces at Nogales attempted to follow the rebels, but were outdistanced.

In his dispatch to the War Department General Schuyler says: "The best evidence obtainable shows that the insurgent bands in Sonora are unable to get any recruits, and are gradually being disintegrated by desertions. Reports agree that the federals are much superior to those formerly in Sonora, but the insurgents have the advantage over the federals by reason of their being mounted. An efficient force of mounted rurales would speedily clean them up."

Meria, Tex., Sept. 3.—Ojinaga was captured by rebels today without firing a shot. The federal forces, commanded by General Sanchez, fled to the hills, and a small garrison left behind failed to fight. With the capture of Ojinaga, Orozco has secured badly needed provisions, arms and ammunition.

NAVY FIGHTS NEW SALOON

Charleston Gate of the Puget Sound Yard Will Remain Closed.

Seattle, Sept. 3.—The Charleston gate of the Puget Sound Navy Yard, which was closed because the Council of Charleston issued an additional saloon license in violation of an agreement with the navy yard authorities, will remain closed.

The Navy Department at Washington has sustained Rear Admiral Cottman, commander of the yard, in his fight against the new saloon. The new marine against the saloon. The new marine against the saloon. The new marine against the saloon.

FIRE AT SKELETON MAST

Ten Battleships Test the Effect of Shells on Framework.

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 3.—Ten battleships of the Atlantic fleet were at Tangier Sound, in Chesapeake Bay, today, for firing tests on a regulation skeleton mast on the hull of the San Marcos, formerly the battleship Texas. Weather conditions were favorable.

Shells were fired so they would explode in the cage mast and determine the stability of the support. The whole upper works of the San Marcos were raked with fire from the battleships.

It is known that the skeleton or basket mast is practically indestructible by secondary batteries of the average warship at ordinary battle ranges. A special naval board conducted the tests and will make a confidential report to the Navy Department on the results.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS PROTEST.

Mass-Meetings in Berlin Against High Cost of Living.

Berlin, Sept. 3.—The Socialists held sixty-nine mass-meetings in greater Berlin to-night to protest against the high prices of food, especially of meat. All the meetings were largely attended. Resolutions were adopted demanding the abolition of the tariff on cattle, meat and other food-stuffs.

The Berlin Butchers' Guild also met to-night and passed a resolution stating that Germany's livestock raisers were unable to meet the demands of the butchers, and requesting the opening of the borders to the importation of livestock. The councils of several cities already have adopted similar resolutions.

Munich, Sept. 3.—The Diet today considered an interpellation of the Socialists requesting that the Reichstag be immediately convened to consider the suspension of the tariff on the necessities of life.

Minister of the Interior Baron von Soden, speaking for the government, declared that the high prices of food were common to all countries and not due to the tariff. He said it was impossible to attack the principle of protection for German industries.

PERUVIANS ON STRIKE

Traffic in Lima at Standstill and City Dark.

Lima, Sept. 3.—A general strike in Lima is threatened. Already the street car employees and the electric light workers have gone out, and to-morrow the employees of the Peruvian Central Railway will suspend work. Traffic by the street car lines in the city and suburbs is at a standstill, and owing to the strike at the electric light plant a large portion of the city is in darkness to-night.

The government has made strong efforts to bring the strike to an end, but thus far these have proved futile. The strikers have not as yet committed any acts of violence.

SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

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INITIALS SET IN HIS EYES

Retina Constantly Mirrors Letters of Child's Name.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Philadelphia, Sept. 3.—Physicians at the Jefferson Medical College are attempting to explain the phenomena of two initials constantly mirrored in the retina of the eyes of John Dugan, two years old, of No. 1622 North 16th street, this city.

The initials, which are of typographical design, each a quarter of an inch high, are those of the name decided upon by the boy's parents before he was born. That name was John Dugan, the one the child now bears. In the middle of his right eye, as if embedded in the iris by the hand of a fanatical master surgeon, is a reflection of "J" in quarter inch type. In the left eye is similarly set his other initial, "D."

When the baby was born the initials were plainly visible in his eyes. Doctors who first saw the phenomena scoffed. John Dugan is now more than two years old, and the initials are still there. They may be seen even more plainly now than when John came into the world.

Dr. G. Floyd Phelps, No. 6000 Lansdowne avenue, a member of the Jefferson Medical College staff, was delegated some time ago to investigate the case, and to-day he filed his report, which fails to explain the freak.

The child's eyesight is perfect and his health is robust. His mind and conduct are normal.

PEACEMAKER IS ARRESTED

Railways Inspector Charged with Theft by Patrolman.

William Conway, thirty-five years old, of No. 29 East 59th street, an inspector for the New York Railways, was arrested yesterday afternoon and locked up in the East 51st street station on the charge of Patrolman Jeremiah O'Leary, who said Conway had fished a drinking glass from his pocket while he was on a trolley car. According to the story told by Conway later, O'Leary had been acting in a disorderly manner on the car, and to quiet him when a wine glass fell from O'Leary's pocket Conway caught the glass before it hit the floor. Then the patrolman accused him of trying to steal it.

Conway spent the day from 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon in a cell with the charge of larceny against him until late last night, when an official from the railway company furnished bail. Conway was highly indignant over the treatment he received, and declared he would make a complaint against O'Leary at Headquarters to-day.

He said he was standing at the corner of 86th street and Lexington avenue when the conductor of a southbound Lexington avenue car called to him for assistance in quieting a drunken man.

When he went up to the man, Conway said, he was using abusive language. He saw two or three wineglasses in his pocket. One of them fell out and he caught it.

When Lieutenant Frank heard Conway's statement he summoned Police Surgeon Gorman to examine O'Leary. The surgeon pronounced O'Leary fit for duty. Conway will have a hearing in the Harlem court to-day.

BOY DIES FROM LOCKJAW

Cut Foot on Nail—First Case in Brooklyn This Season.

Frederick Bartedo, thirteen years old, of No. 189 East 4th street, Brooklyn, cut his foot on a rusty nail. He died from lockjaw in the Kings County Hospital yesterday, after every known method to save him had failed. The little boy died in convulsions caused by the workings of the bacilli of lockjaw on the nerves. This was the first case of lockjaw in Brooklyn this season, according to Coroner Charles Pabst, who performed the autopsy on the boy's body.

Dr. Pabst said he hoped the case would be a warning to those who receive cuts on the hands or feet not to bandage them carelessly. The germ which caused lockjaw, he said, contrary to the belief of many, would multiply in an air-tight wound.

"Now that the bathing season is nearly over," the doctor said, "thousands of bathers who have received cuts on the feet from pieces of glass or rock will bandage up these wounds tightly. Most of them will cleanse the wound and put sticking plaster over it. This is the very worst thing they can do."

"Although a wound may feel all right after the plaster has been placed on it, it must be remembered that lockjaw does not show its symptoms until after two weeks have passed. The proper method of treating such a wound is to cleanse it thoroughly with tincture of iodine every day and bandage lightly. This will positively prevent lockjaw. If the wound is closed the germs will grow and breed undisturbed. It is a peculiar thing that wounds on the extremities are more dangerous in this respect than on any other part of the body."

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